against the mark on the price data, but stock and bond prices moved little.

(Stories on Pages A2, C1 and C15)

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Nynex is leading a group that plans to build a $1 billion undersea fiber-optic cable, the world's longest, between Japan and Britain. Japanese and Mideast investors are taking part in the venture, which seeks to act as a carrier for other phone concerns. The cable, which will go through the Indian Ocean, is to be completed in 1996.

(Story on Page A3)

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American Express disclosed it told merchants more about its cardholders' spending habits than previously acknowledged. In an accord with state officials, the company has agreed to give customers the option of keeping their data confidential.

(Story on Page A3)

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Intel slashed prices 58% on the least powerful version of its flagship 486 personal-computer chip, in response to growing competition, especially from Advanced Micro Devices.

(Story on Page A3)

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RJR stemmed a series of sharp declines in sales of its three key cigarette brands. Sales of Camel surged 6% in the first quarter as criticism of an ad campaign featuring "Joe Camel" generated publicity about the brand.

(Stories on Page B1)

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McDonald's sued to block a new Iowa law designed to give franchisees added protection. The fast-food giant says the law violates its rights.

(Story on Page B2)

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Time Warner won a commitment from a group of banks to refinance $6.2 billion of debt, clearing the way for an affiliation with Toshiba and C. Itoh. Separately, Time acquired Media One, an in-store advertising company.

(Story on Page B5)

* * *

Exxon is withdrawing from the Los Angeles gasoline market, the world's largest, continuing a series of moves by oil companies to quit markets where they lack a strong presence. Other companies are expected to buy Exxon's gas stations in Los Angeles.

(Story on Page A4)

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The Wall Street Journal's executive editor, Norman Pearlstine, is resigning June 30 to start a media company. Managing Editor Paul Steiger will assume overall responsibility for the Journal's news department.

(Story on Page B1)

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Sales of U.S.-made cars remained flat in early May compared with April results, mainly due to weak sales of models built by Japanese companies.

(Story on Page A2)

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Scios agreed to buy Nova Pharmaceuticals for $180 million in stock, possibly marking a new round of consolidation in the biotechnology industry.

(Story on Page B9)

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Markets—

Stocks: Volume 171,610,000 shares. Dow Jones industrials 3391.98, up 6.86; transportation 1405.27, off 2.24; utilities 213.95, up 0.50.

Bonds: Lehman Brothers Treasury index 4288.63, up 7.33.

Commodities: Oil $20.76 a barrel, off 20 cents. Dow Jones futures index 119.66, up 0.82; spot index 118.85, up 0.80.

Dollar: 129.53 yen, off 1.07; 1.6091 marks, off 0.0144.

attorney also said he would request a new trial for one of four policemen acquitted in the March 1991 beating of black motorist Rodney King. (Story on Page B7)

National Guard troops began pulling out of Los Angeles. About 4,000 of some 10,000 troops were sent home, with the remainder to be withdrawn gradually.

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Cancer researchers have found evidence that certain patients have, in effect, inherited their disease, suggesting that a blood test of their close relatives might indicate whether they also have a genetic susceptibility to cancer. (Story on Page B8)

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The archivist of the U.S. said that he will quickly certify as part of the Constitution an amendment banning midterm pay increases for members of Congress. However, Senate leaders said the Judiciary Committee should examine the issue to decide whether a ratification that takes 202½ years is valid.

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Philippine officials barred reporting of unofficial presidential vote tallies in an effort to halt conflicts on whether anti-corruption candidate Santiago or former defense chief Ramos was leading in the seven-way contest. Election officials in Manila predicted that the count from Monday's balloting will take days.

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A Serb truce brought peace to Bosnia-Herzegovina's capital, Sarajevo, but the U.N.'s secretary-general urged the withdrawal of most U.N. staff from the city, devastated by 12 days of shelling. In a report to the Security Council, Boutros-Ghali said Bosnia was too dangerous and unstable for the peacekeepers to be of any help.

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Libya's Gadhafi has agreed to denounce terrorism, but U.N. sanctions won't be lifted until two airline bombing suspects are extradited to Washington or London, diplomats said. A U.N. official met Monday in Tripoli with the Libyan leader, who has refused to turn over the suspects, saying they couldn't receive a fair trial in the U.S. or Britain.

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An open-ended aid plan was approved for former Soviet states by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The vague document, approved on a 14-4 vote, gives the Democrat-controlled panel's blessing to Bush's plans to contribute unspecified amounts to a $24 billion international aid program.

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Palestinian delegates asserted they had an inherent, natural right to return to their homes in what is now Israel, as a conference on Mideast refugees began in Ottawa. Israel is boycotting the meeting because Palestinians from outside the occupied territories were invited and because the Israelis reject the concept of Palestinian repatriation.

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Iraq denounced as illegal Sunday's scheduled elections in rebel-held Kurdistan but ruled out the use of force to derail them. Kurdish leaders said Iraqi soldiers had warned Kurds in one region that their villages would be shelled if they tried to vote. (Related story on Page B8)

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Former top aides to Savimbi accused the U.S.-backed Angolan rebel leader of preparing a "holocaust" in the African country and announced the establishment of a dissident faction aimed at taking over Savimbi's organization, Unita.

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Italian parliamentarians traded insults and punches as they convened to elect a president. The scuffling between neo-Fascists and Christian Democrats came as some legislators were facing new allegations in a widening bribery scandal.

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Lebanese President Hrawi called on Parliament member Rashid Solh, a Sunni Muslim, to form a cabinet amid the nation's worst economic crisis in 48 years. Solh succeeds Omar Karami, who quit last week after protests over soaring prices.

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Ukraine's Parliament annulled last week's declaration of independence by the Crimea and gave President Kravchuk authority "to restore constitutional order" there. Lawmakers voted 340-6 to annul two independence resolutions passed by the mainly Russian-speaking peninsula.

A Harvard Doctor Offers Trauma Relief For UFO 'Abductees'

* * *

Extraterrestrials Play Rough, So There Are Many Injuries For John E. Mack to Heal

By David J. Jefferson
Staff Reporter of The Wall Street Journal

Just in time for the May ratings contest, CBS is offering another one of those implausible but titillating miniseries starting Sunday. This one is about a psychiatrist who helps people overcome the trauma of abductions by extraterrestrials.

More sensational fantasy lifted from supermarket tabloids? Not quite.

The fictional psychiatrist in this show, called "Intruders," is based on a real psychiatrist at the Harvard Medical School named John E. Mack. And the abductees are based on people who claim they were abducted, such as Randy Nickerson, a 24-year-old mechanic in Massachusetts, who warns in commercials for the show: "You've got no place to hide."

Traumatic Television

Indeed, Dr. Mack says the show could set off a "War of the Worlds" type of hysteria, as unsuspecting viewers suddenly start remembering past abduction episodes.

"I'm quite concerned about the miniseries," says Dr. Mack. "I told CBS I'd be willing to be listed on the show" to help viewers through any trauma. The network declined the offer.

"I think it's a disaster in the making," adds David E. Pritchard, an abduction expert and physics professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, as he sits peeling an orange with a razor blade.

Drs. Mack and Pritchard are only two of the many academics studying accounts of abductions by aliens these days. They are putting on an abduction conference, by invitation only, next month in Massachusetts, and they expect attendance to approach 150. Temple University history professor David M. Jacobs is making the talk-show rounds with self-described abductees to plug his new book, "Secret Life." It puts abduction cases into a "theoretical framework" by finding such common threads as "physical probing, alien bonding and the breeding program."

Extent of Phenomenon

Just how many people may have been abducted by extraterrestrials? One of every 50 American adults — some 3.7 million people — indicate they may have had an abduction experience with an unidentified flying object, according to Roper Organization polls sponsored by the Intruders Foundation and the Fund for UFO Research.

"It's not mass hysteria," insists Dr. Mack, 62 years old, who has studied some 50 alleged abductees and conducts monthly support-group meetings for them. "These are people who have no reason to lie, and they've come forth with great reluctance."

Of course, most academics scoff at the notion of abductions by extraterrestrials. "There's no evidence that even a grand jury in a DA's pocket would take seriously that UFOs have visited the Earth, much less abducted somebody," says Timothy Ferris, a science writer and professor at University of California at Berkeley.

Yet universities have been quite tolerant of the abduction researchers' efforts. "Many great ideas sound offbeat at the beginning," says Malkah Notman, acting head of Harvard's psychiatry department at Cambridge Hospital in Massachusetts. "There is some concern, but by and large I think the department feels it's useful to encourage creative work, as long as it

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A Harvard Doctor Offers Relief For Those 'Abducted' by UFOs

Continued From First Page

doesn't get in anybody's way or do any harm."

Temple University, in Philadelphia, even lets Dr. Jacobs teach a course called "UFOs in American Society." "Temple believes in academic freedom," says Dr. Jacobs. "Besides, I also have tenure, so there's not much they can do about it."

The career of Dr. Mack, a 35-year veteran of Harvard's psychiatry department, has been peppered with projects that aren't in the mainstream, including studies of the psychology of nuclear war and a 1977 Pulitzer Prize-winning psychoanalytic biography of Lawrence of Arabia. But none has been so out-of-this-world as his work with people claiming to have been kidnapped by little gray humanoids.

It all started when a psychologist friend in New York suggested that Dr. Mack meet Budd Hopkins, a Manhattan artist. When Mr. Hopkins isn't busy creating large geometric paintings he calls "guardians," he hypnotizes people to recapture their past experiences with UFOs.

"I said to myself that if he believes this is real, there's got to be something wrong with him," recalls Dr. Mack. But after meeting dozens of self-proclaimed abductees through Mr. Hopkins, Dr. Mack was intrigued. "What struck me as a psychiatrist was that the stories from these people, who did not know each other, were so similar in detail," he says.

The Turkey Baster Test

Linda Nap, a client of Mr. Hopkins, tells this story: She was awakened by "a presence" in her bedroom one fall night in 1989 and floated in a bluish light out the window of her 12th-floor apartment to a hovering spacecraft. Once inside, the 44-year-old housewife – who is using a shortened version of her last name for fear neighbors will call her crazy – was subjected to a physical exam where a humanoid poked at her vertebrae "with something that looked like a turkey baster."

It was just a bad dream, Ms. Nap thought. Then one day, she stumbled upon one of the books by Mr. Hopkins on abduction and found its descriptions of encounters frighteningly similar to her own.

Helen Wheels, 42, who sports a black leather jacket and Harley-Davidson sweatshirt, says she had unexplained nosebleeds after a childhood encounter in which she was strapped to a floating table and "had an implant put up the right side of my nose" by alien medical technicians. She says the implant later fell out.

Most professed abductees have little, if any, recollection of their experiences, just vague notions that they have experienced something traumatic. Only through hypnosis do they reveal detailed accounts of close encounters. One of Dr. Mack's patients had an odd memory about a seven-foot kangaroo that visited her as a child; during hypnosis, that episode turned into an alien abduction.

"Sometimes, the beings are represented as animals or birds. You have to get into the shamanic interpretation," Dr. Mack explains.

Many mental-health professionals are skeptical about such regression hypnosis, claiming it is too easy for a hypnotist to lead the subject on with suggestive questions. But UFO researchers say it is the only way to unlock memories the aliens have forced their victims to repress.

During a meeting of an abductee support group at Mr. Hopkins's Manhattan studio, Mr. Nickerson is undergoing hypnosis. Mr. Nickerson, one of Dr. Mack's subjects, returns to an incident when he was nine years old.

"Bike trip to Aunt Hazel," he mumbles. "I tell my uncle there's a flying saucer. Two people come down the hill. Dark. Little. They take me in."

"What's it like inside?" asks Mr. Hopkins.

"Not supposed to tell. I'm scared," says Mr. Nickerson, thrashing about.

"Do you like these people?" Mr. Hopkins asks.

"Uh uh," Mr. Nickerson responds. "They take me away and do things." He is being strapped to an examining table, Mr. Nickerson recounts. His captors are scraping skin samples and sticking tubes into his right nostril and left ear.

Mr. Hopkins draws him out of the hypnotic state. Mr. Nickerson awakens with tears in his eyes. "Those bastards," he says.

"Nobody has a right to do any of this," Mr. Hopkins assures him.

Ameritech Corp.

Bill Easing Unit's Regulation In Illinois Moves Forward

Illinois lawmakers passed legislation that would allow state regulators to ease regulation of **Ameritech Corp.**'s Illinois Bell telephone unit.

The legislation would require regulators to freeze basic residential rates for three years at the start of any new regulatory plan. Ameritech, the regional Bell telephone company based in Chicago, has been pushing for a new regulatory scheme that would give its phone units more opportunity to improve earnings.

After the legislation is signed, Illinois Bell said, it will submit a proposal to the Illinois Commerce Committee later this year for alternative regulation.

The legislation would prohibit the phone company from using revenue from basic telephone service to support services such as electronic news and information. The company can run news services, but the information must be purchased from an established newspaper or a separate, unregulated subsidiary.

Allied Irish Banks Posts 3.9% Rise In Profit for Year

Special to THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

LONDON – **Allied Irish Banks PLC** said its pretax profit rose 3.9% in the year ended March 31, as higher profit in Ireland and the U.S. outweighed a worsened performance in the U.K.

Allied Irish's bad-debt charges were about steady at 178.3 million punts ($293.4 million), compared with 174.1 million punts the year before.

Pretax profit rose to 185.8 million punts from 178.8 million punts. The result was near the low end of analysts' estimates.

After-tax profit attributable to shareholders rose 7.7% to 104.7 million punts from 97.2 million. Earnings per share rose 5.9% to 16.1 pence (26.5 cents) from 15.2 pence. Allied Irish raised its full-year dividend 6.5%, to 8.25 pence a share from 7.75 pence, a slightly bigger rise than the market had expected.

Operating profit in Ireland, including AIB Bank Northern Ireland and TSB Bank Northern Ireland, rose 8.8% to 172.6 million punts from 158.6 million punts.

U.S. profit from First Maryland Bancorp and AIB Bank New York more than doubled to 55.2 million punts from 21.3 million punts. U.K. losses widened to 47 million punts from 4.9 million punts.

The performance by Allied Irish's treasury operations in London and New York worsened slightly. Profit fell 9.6% to 40.5 million punts from 44.8 million punts.

"While the profit increase achieved this year may not be dramatic, it does demonstrate the resilience of our organization and the effectiveness of our strategies," Gerald Scanlan, deputy chairman and chief executive officer, said.

Mr. Scanlan also said Allied Irish will change its financial year to match the calendar year so it can be more easily compared with its peers in the U.K. and U.S. Allied Irish said its interim report for the six months to Sept. 30 will be issued as normal in November, after which it will issue a nine-month report early next year.

Despite the improved operating performance in Ireland, Allied Irish said, bad-debt charges rose there as well as in the U.K. The rise in bad debts in Ireland reflected a slowdown by non-export segments of the economy. In Britain, the bank's commercial mortgages needed substantial provisioning, it said.

Overall bad-debt charges rose only slightly because of improvement in the U.S. and in the bank's treasury division.

In the U.K., the most troublesome area for Allied Irish, retail and commercial banking businesses were profitable but the commercial mortgage business suffered "substantial losses."

"Although there are some tentative signs of recovery, the British economy remains weak," Mr. Scanlan said, "and I expect conditions there to remain difficult in the current year for the group and our customers."